

BARNES REFUSED TO HELP MURPHY, DECLARES WITNESS

Roosevelt Surprised by Testimony of Man Summoned by the Defense.

MORE PLATT LETTERS.

Son of "Easy Boss" Brings Satchful in Response to a Subpoena.

By Samuel M. Williams. (Special Staff Correspondent of The Evening World.)

SYRACUSE, N. Y., May 2.—With quick shifts of ground and swinging desperately right and left, the Roosevelt forces drove four different attacks at the Barnes case this morning at the trial. They tried to break through with convincing evidence first on Albany printing graft, then with a subpoenaed collection of Platt-Barnes correspondence which nobody in court has yet seen. While pressing along this line new witnesses were brought up to drive home the attacks on Albany and race track legislation.

In one quarter the Colonel and his lawyers succeeded in gaining a little ground, but on direct primaries they met a disastrous check from one of their own witnesses, who testified that Barnes rejected an overture from Murphy for a combination and replied that the Tammany boss could pull his own chestnuts out of the fire.

Edward T. Platt, son and executor of the late Senator Thomas C. Platt, was put on the witness stand under subpoena by the Roosevelt side to produce all his father's correspondence with both Roosevelt and Barnes. He brought with him a bag containing, as he said, between two and three hundred letters dating back to 1890. But he would not allow them to go out of his possession for examination in advance by the lawyers. He told the court that he felt it his duty to require that the whole correspondence should be offered, not fragmentary parts.

LAWYERS MADE SELECTION OF THE LETTERS. This contention was overruled by Justice Andrews, who brought about an agreement between opposing counsel to select representatives of each side to examine the correspondence in the presence of Mr. Platt and make such selections as would have bearing on the present case. These letters will be read in court later.

In the wrangle between counsel both sides complained that they had not seen the correspondence. Mr. Irving for Barnes said that while he had subpoenaed the first instalment of Platt-Roosevelt correspondence, he now saw that all of them had not been produced. He was eager to look for more ammunition in letters of Roosevelt to the "Easy Boss," while the Colonel's lawyers were keen to find something damaging in the letters Barnes wrote to the Senator.

Not all the letters to and from the "Easy Boss" have been preserved. His son said that there had been two burning events. In 1908 he himself had sifted out a mass of letters and destroyed them. Two years ago he set a secretary at work to weed out the unimportant ones, but he found that the destruction was "being done rather more thoroughly than I expected," so it was stopped. The secretary who was doing this house cleaning was named as E. R. Merry. He was in court under subpoena and will be questioned later.

SAYS BARNES TURNED DOWN MURPHY'S PLEA FOR HELP.

Walter Arndt, formerly a reporter for the New York Evening Post, now Secretary of the Municipal Government Association, was the witness who unexpectedly gave a black eye to the Colonel's accusations of bi-partisan arrangements between Barnes and Murphy. He told of having various interviews with Barnes, and was brought down to one in 1911 at Re-

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publican White Headquarters about direct primary legislation, as follows: "Barnes said that during the legislative session he had received a message from Murphy to the effect that the bill was likely to pass unless the Republicans joined with the Democrats in opposition, and he wanted Barnes to help him defeat it in the Legislature."

Barnes said he replied that this was Murphy's own business, as the Democrats were in power, and that he would not take any part in their affairs. Murphy could pull his own chestnuts out of the fire as he himself was not going to help him."

This testimony caused around the Colonel's lawyer, for Arndt, who is an active trader among Progressive Republicans, was their own witness. He was dropped from the stand like a hot potato, while the Barnes lawyers chuckled and stood up without cross examination.

James J. Trueman, formerly an Albany correspondent for the New York Herald, now connected with the State Department at Washington, testified in an interview with Barnes in 1908 on race track legislation to this effect:

BARNES WAS AGAINST THE RACE TRACK BILL.

"Barnes said he had no illusions about politics. Party success was paramount in his mind in all other considerations. He quoted a conversation between himself and Gov. Hughes on race track legislation. He said he had convinced the Governor that this issue had been carefully avoided in the platform and had asked why it now had been precipitated. The Governor replied that it was a matter of conscience with him. To which Barnes retorted that if it was a matter of conscience then there was no common ground on which they could stand. Barnes further told of inducing Senator Gratton of Albany to change his vote and defeat the legislation."

Much of the morning session was devoted to technical questioning about State and city printing contracts at Albany, where there is alleged to be a combine between printers and payments of percentages to Barnes for contracts.

The jury yawned as the line of examination got deep into questions of type composition, prices, commissions and trade practices. Even Justice Andrews confessed himself puzzled at times, and entered into direct discussions with witnesses in an endeavor to get clear.

TRIED TO PROVE A PRINTING COMBINATION.

Col. Roosevelt's counsel are trying to establish the fact that there is a general combination on printing contracts at Albany so that if one company has a contract it is parcelled around to the others and percentages given each other. Michael Dolan, head of the Argus Company, was the principal witness of the morning. No definite progress was made with him in confronting a charge.

Mr. Dolan is a character of positive type in more than a printing sense. He started life as a printer's devil and now at sixty-eight years he is general manager of a large establishment. Here in Syracuse he is staying at a hotel conducted by the Baptist Church. When he learned of the denational character of the house he wrote on the register: "Michael Vincent Dolan, Roman Catholic, Albany." The hotel management welcomed him heartily and consider him their star guest.

Suddenly stopping testimony on printing matters, Mr. Bowers, for Col. Roosevelt, called Edward T. Platt to the witness stand at noon. "Have you brought, under subpoena, letters between Mr. Barnes and Mr. Platt from 1890 to 1909?" demanded Mr. Bowers.

"I have," Mr. Platt had a large bundle containing several hundred letters. He carried it to the witness stand and held on to it, producing letters only as specifically called for. The first demand was for correspondence between Platt and Barnes in 1890, the year Roosevelt became Governor. Witness produced several letters, which he handed to the lawyers.

HOW THE PLATT LETTERS WERE OPENED TO BARNES.

The highly instructive correspondence between the dead boss and the defendant in the suit would not have seen the light of day probably but for the shortsightedness of the Colonel himself.

Many men have endeavored to obtain the correspondence of the old boss with the Colonel, and many times. It was in particular demand in 1912, when the Colonel, the Progressive candidate for President, drove away at his straight goods. Republicans, the larger part of whom were the pupils and personal associates of the dead boss. But to all appeals for the production of the correspondence the three sons of Platt returned a firm refusal.

They even denied the importunities of Editor Barnes during the six months he was preparing for his suit for slander against the Colonel. But on the stand Roosevelt told of the Lincoln letter and said that, discussing it, he expressed the hope to Barnes that he would turn out to be a "Thurloef Weed rather than a Thomas C. Platt."

This expression was interpreted by the Platt boys as a slur and reflection upon their dead father. The next day they notified Mr. Barnes he could have the correspondence.

STEAMSHIPS DUE TO-DAY.

Transylvania, Liverpool..... 9 A. M.
Tendores, Cristobal..... 10 A. M.
Sixela, Santiago..... 11 A. M.
Carpathia, Gibraltar..... 1 P. M.

SAILING TO-DAY.

Princess Anne, Norfolk..... 3 P. M.
City of St. Louis, Savannah..... 3 P. M.

MRS. CARMAN ON TRIAL FOR SECOND TIME FOR KILLING OF MRS. BAILEY



MRS. CARMAN

BIG GERMAN LOSS IN NEW BATTLES, LONDON REPORTS

Attacks at Hill No. 60 on Saturday and at St. Julien Yesterday.

LONDON, May 3 (Associated Press).—A British official statement given out to-day says: "At 7 P. M., May 1, the Germans attacked Hill No. 60, southeast of Ypres, and yesterday evening they attacked in the neighborhood of St. Julien. These attacks were both repulsed. We lost no ground, and we inflicted heavy casualties on the enemy in spite of the fact that he again used poisonous gases emitted both from tubes in the trenches and from specially manufactured shells."

"A German aeroplane yesterday afternoon was chased by one of our machines to within rifle range of our trenches and was then brought down by our fire."

PAHNS, May 3 (Associated Press).—The French War Office this afternoon says:

"The Germans yesterday made two attacks with annihilating gases. One was to the north of Ypres, near St. Julien, and the other was to the south of Ypres, near Hill No. 60. Neither one accomplished anything. There is nothing to report from the rest of the front."

Reports from Berlin Contradict the French and French.

BERLIN, May 3 (via London).—The text of the official statement from the Berlin War Office to-day follows: "Yesterday we successfully attacked in Flanders to the northeast of the Pott Cappelle-Ypres road and took the farms of Fortuin, southeast of St. Julien."

In the Champagne district we inflicted considerable damage on the enemy's positions at Douchen, Souain and Perthes by successful mine explosions. "Between the Meuse and the Moselle there were only artillery duels. "Last night the French made unsuccessful attempts to attack our position on the summit of Hartmanns-Wulferkopf."

"A French flying machine landed yesterday at Hundingen, to the west of Saargemund (Torrance). Both occupants were taken prisoner. "A German airship squadron attacked the airship hangar and railway station of Epinal yesterday, apparently with good results."

KAISER'S ENVOY TAKES PERSONAL NOTE TO POPE

Leader of Catholic Party in the Reichstag Is Silent on His Mission to Rome.

ROME, May 3.—Herr Matthias Enckenberg, leader of the Catholic Party in the German Reichstag, who is here on a special mission, refused to-day to say what he plans to accomplish. It is known, however, that he brings with him a personal letter from the Kaiser to the Pope. The Pope and Enckenberg associates the letter with the present negotiations between Italy and Austria.

It is expected that Herr Enckenberg will have a private audience with the Pope in the near future.

BOY FOUND STRANGLED.

Body of Six-Year-Old Was Propped Against Pole in Alley.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., May 3.—The body of six-year-old Adam Wojcik was found propped against a telephone pole in an east side alley, in the rear of last night, had been dead several hours and his clothes were sodden with rain. A rag clutched between his teeth and a faded red rug about his neck indicated that he had been strangled. An autopsy later revealed this to have been the case. Relatives and the police are at a loss to supply a motive.

THE WAY TO EASY JOBS.

(From The Toledo Blade.) There may be a few easy jobs in this world, but it requires hard work to get them.

GERMANS PRESS ON THROUGH RUSSIAN BALTIC PROVINCES

Petrograd Reports 600,000 Austrian and Hungarian Prisoners.

PETROGRAD, May 3.—For the first time the Russian War Office to-day admitted that the German expedition toward the Russian Baltic provinces is serious. It is stated that the Germans are co-operating by land and sea. Detachments of the German cavalry, supported by an automobile detachment and mounted infantry, are overrunning the Shavli region. Patrols of the enemy have been reported near Lohu, and a squadron of German torpedo craft is operating along the Russian Baltic coast and has penetrated the Gulf of Riga.

Grand Duke Nicholas has sent a strong force of Russians to check the German advance, which is believed here to have the twofold object of cutting off the lines of communication toward Warsaw preliminary to another assault on the Russian positions along the Vistula and its tributaries, and, secondly, the ravishing of the rich Baltic provinces in retaliation for the Russian raids into East Prussia.

Regarding the stories fathered by Germans that the Russians were at the end of their resources, Minister of War Gen. Sukhomlinoff to-day declared that in addition to the millions now in the field participating in the war there are as many troops in the base depots in Siberia in training.

"We already have 600,000 prisoners of war," he said, "and that number is being constantly added to. The majority of them are Austrians and Hungarians. Hundreds of trains laden with prisoners are constantly coming into Russian territory. Before long Emperor Franz Joseph will have more of his subjects prisoners of war in Russia than he has in active service in Austria."

KAISER AT ANTWERP; LOOKS WELL, BUT AGED

Accompanied by Prince Henry He Inspects Harbor Forts and Submarine Yards.

LONDON, May 3 (Associated Press).—A telegram from Amsterdam to the Exchange Telegraph Company says Emperor William and Prince Henry of Prussia, his brother, were at Antwerp the end of last week and inspected the harbor fortifications and the submarine yards. They returned to Luxembourg.

The local newspapers were forbidden to mention this visit until the Emperor had left Antwerp. The few persons who recognized His Majesty say he looked well, but aged.

PROPOSED BOYCOTTING OF AMERICAN GOODS IS OPPOSED IN GERMANY.

AMSTERDAM, May 3.—The suggestion that a general boycott of all American goods be inaugurated in retaliation for the action of the United States in supplying American goods to the allies is meeting with no encouragement in official quarters in Germany, according to advices from Berlin. Officials point out that such a boycott would have very little force under present conditions and might prove a boomerang later on.

The Hamburg Nachrichten prints an editorial appeal to its readers to be careful. "We must not take any sudden action in dealing with America, no matter how much we may dislike her," says the paper, "we may move her after the war, even though she now is favoring our enemies."

GERMANY SUMMONS MEN OF 64 TO JOIN COLORS; WAR VETERANS INCLUDED.

LONDON, May 3.—Germany a month hence will call to the colors men of sixty-three and sixty-four, members of the Landsturm of the classes of 1869 and 1870, according to a copy of the Berliner Tageblatt, received here.

Commencing to-day, the paper says, members of the Landsturm who have not served will be summoned to Schoenberg. The call will commence with men of the class of 1879 (fifty-four years old) and continue until May 12, ending with the class of 1876. On June 4 more of the Landsturm will be called out, beginning with the class of 1875 and ending with the class of 1869. This, consequently, will include surviving veterans of the Franco-Prussian War of 1870.

BRITISH CLERGYMEN ARE GETTING READY TO FIGHT IN THE RANKS.

GLASGOW, May 3.—Ministers of various denominations have formed a reserve corps and are drilling preparatory to tendering their services to the Government.

They had their first rifle practice to-day. The members of the corps retain their clerical garb.

Swift & Company's sales of Beef in New York June 4 more of the Landsturm will be called out, beginning with the class of 1875 and ending with the class of 1869. This, consequently, will include surviving veterans of the Franco-Prussian War of 1870.

ULTIMATUM TO CHINA BY JAPAN, REPORT IN TOKIO

Reply to Demands of Mikado's Government Not Satisfactory—Cabinet in Session.

TOKIO, May 3.—The Jiji Shimbun, a Japanese newspaper of good standing, issued an extra edition this morning, in which it made the statement that Japan would send an ultimatum to China, the Chinese reply to the latest Japanese communication regarding the demands of the Tokyo Government being considered unsatisfactory.

The Japanese Cabinet was in session for six hours to-day. A telegram was despatched to Mr. Hiroki, the Japanese Minister to Peking.

The Jiji News Agency this afternoon said that the Emperor might issue an important order in a few days.

SOCIETY INVESTIGATES GIRL'S TALE OF DRUGGING

Inquiries Fail to Confirm Child's Sensational Story of Escape From Brooklyn Hotel.

Agents of the Brooklyn branch of the Children's Society are investigating the story of Antoinette Carrado, a fifteen-year-old girl who was picked up by a policeman at Twelfth Avenue and Forty-sixth Street, Brooklyn, late Saturday night. It has been intimated an arrest will be made in the case.

When first arrested the girl said she was seventeen years old, but later admitted she was only fifteen. After being questioned she said she lived on Tulip Street, Poughkeepsie, and that a woman relative had drugged her with what she believed was chloroform, and when she awoke she was alone in a hotel room. She tied the blankets together, she claimed, and escaped about until stopped by the policeman. She was unable to tell how she was brought from Poughkeepsie to New York.

Efforts were made to have the girl point out the hotel from which she said she escaped, but she was unable to do so. The Poughkeepsie authorities were communicated with, but it was said at the Children's Society that thus far no confirmation of the girl's story of being drugged has been obtained. She is being held pending the result of the investigation.

TWO NEW AIR RAIDS TO THE BRITISH COAST

An Aeroplane Driven Back at Dover but a Zeppelin Is on the Way.

LONDON, May 3 (Associated Press).—A German aeroplane coming from the direction of Ostend scouted over Dover and Folkestone at noon to-day. It was driven away by gunfire.

It is reported that a Zeppelin airship is travelling in the direction of England from the island of Vlieland, on the northern coast of the Netherlands. The airship passed over the island at 9 o'clock this morning.

ASKS DEATH DAY FOR FRANK.

Prosecutor Moves for Rescinding of Atlanta Prisoner.

ATLANTA, Ga., May 3.—Solicitor H. M. Dorsey, Leo M. Frank's prosecutor in the Mary Phagan murder case, to-day petitioned Judge Ben H. Hill to fix a date for Frank's execution under the original death sentence, passed Aug. 26, 1913.

Judge Hill said he would not pass on the matter before Tuesday.

Government's Answer to Riggs Bank Ready on May 12.

WASHINGTON, May 3.—General plans for the Government's defense of the Riggs National Bank suit were considered to-day by Assistant Attorney General Warren, Louis D. Brandeis, Samuel Undermyer, ex-Assistant Attorney General Adkins and District Attorney Laskey. Warren subsequently said the Government's answer would be ready May 12.

Auto Truck Kills Boy.

John Clark, four years old, of No. 295 East One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Street, was instantly killed this afternoon in front of his home by an automobile truck belonging to the Ward Baking Company and driven by Peter Cunningham of No. 965 Simpson Street. Cunningham carried the boy to the curb and Patrolman Dunn of the Alexandria Avenue Station summoned Dr. Hirsch of the Lincoln Hospital, who found the boy dead. Cunningham was not held.

MRS. CARMAN IS SENT TO JAIL AS HER TRIAL STARTS

(Continued from First Page.)

study the process of the law for a woman's civil rights, to which she was to report. Mrs. Carman wore a simple blue tailored dress, a white lawn waist with a rolling collar and a low crowned hat topped black straw hat.

William D. Bailey, husband of the woman who was slain, in deep mourning, sat by himself at the side of the courtroom. His youthful daughter and son were not with him. After the trial he was released and went away from here.

Mr. Robinson, the first juror selected, was the tenth witness examined. Two of the preceding nine were challenged successfully by the prosecution and one by the defense. All the rest had formed firm opinions on the case.

Only thirty-six talesmen had been summoned, and their rapid exhaustion with so small results annoyed Justice Blackmer. He frequently took the examination from the lawyers, explaining in simple language to the witness the meaning of "circumstantial evidence" and "reasonable doubt," and refusing to allow cross-examination to become confused and were led into answers which misrepresented them.

The second juror accepted was J. H. Dayton, a real estate dealer of Lyndbrook. He is married. He was the nineteenth talesman. Up to his selection Mr. Smith had used seven challenges and Mr. Levy three.

William Leary of Hempstead, retired, married, the next talesman, was accepted as No. 3.

George L. Miller, a hardware dealer of Lyndbrook, took seat No. 4. He is married.

R. J. Hendrickson, a Long Island Railroad sectionman at Garden City, married, became No. 5.

The excusing of another talesman exhausted the talesmen called for to-day.

Justice Blackmer ordered Mrs. Carman locked up. The question as to whether the jury should be sequestered to keep it from accidental outside influences, Justice Blackmer said, he wanted to think over.

FREDERICK W. TUTTLE TAKES LIFE WITH GAS

Wealthy Brooklyn Man Is Found in Rooms at Atlantic City.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., May 3.—Despondent from intense suffering from cancer, Frederick W. Tuttle, a wealthy Brooklyn man, committed suicide here to-day by inhaling gas. His nurse discovered him at his apartment at Maryland and Pacific Avenues. Tuttle had come to the seashore a week ago in an attempt to improve his health.

Frederick W. Tuttle lives at No. 289 De Kalb Avenue, Brooklyn, and is President of the F. Winslow Tuttle Company, printers, No. 108 Liberty Street, Manhattan. It was learned at his home that he had been away from there for many months and that Mrs. Tuttle had gone to their country home in Connecticut a week ago to prepare for the summer. Word was received at the Tuttle home this afternoon that Mrs. Tuttle would return and that Mr. Tuttle was dead.

BROOKLYN DOCTOR HURT.

Dr. Dusseldorf's Hand Badly Mangled in Auto Collision.

Dr. Louis M. Dusseldorf, forty-five, No. 392 Union Street, Brooklyn, was thrown through the windshield of his automobile in a collision at Dean Street and Grand Avenue to-day, cutting his hand so badly that it may have to be amputated. Dr. Dusseldorf's car, driven by his chauffeur, Frank Stanley, was going south on Grand Street when it collided with the car owned by Justice William J. Carr of the Appellate Division, which was being driven through Dean Street. Justice Carr was not in the auto.

SAFFORD REPEATS IDENTIFICATION OF JAMES W. OSBORNE

(Continued from First Page.)

"I saw a lady with face on. I knew her right away." "Was he the man you had seen before?" "Yes," said Safford, "he was the man. I had just seen him at the Hotel Kensington, Plainfield, where he registered as 'O. Osborne.'"

James W. Osborne sat twenty feet away, but gave no sign of having heard Safford.

"You have heard Mr. Osborne testify here?" "Yes, and he is the man, O. Osborne," I have no doubt about it."

Safford said that in the crowded court room where the Commissioner met William J. Kitchen, proprietor of the Hotel Kensington at Plainfield.

"That's the man who was down at the Kensington," I said to him, but he said, 'No, you're in with that Slade bunch.'"

"He turned his head away with a sneer," continued Safford. "I was utterly surprised, for I thought he could see it as well as I could. McCullough, the detective, drew me away and said, 'Oh, don't have any argument.'"

"Do you say the man you walked up to in court and whom you afterward heard testify was the same man who registered at the Hotel Kensington as O. Osborne?"

"Yes," said Safford. "The more I looked at him the more convinced I was that he was the man, and I won't take it back. I have not committed perjury and I didn't say it for money. And since then I've been told the Grand Jury and I said I'd tell the truth. I did."

Safford told with much detail about his visit to Patterson after identifying James W. Osborne. A man whom he took to be a detective scraped acquaintance with him.

"I knew it was either he or I," said Safford, "so I drank eight or nine highballs, and he went to sleep and I got away."

At Patterson he found Detective McCullough on his heels; so next day he returned to New York.

"I went to a hotel in Forty-second Street, near Third Avenue," Safford said, "and as I was afraid my wife would make trouble for me for desertion I thought it best to register under an assumed name—S. A. Ford—my name being Safford. Mr. Darling for some reason—probably following my lead—used an assumed name, too. But I want it distinctly understood that all the time, in this case, I felt myself to be an unwilling witness, and that the reason I remained in hiding was that I feared domestic trouble."

Safford declared he had borrowed \$5 from David Slade for expenses, but had to spend it on a taxicab to go from New York to Patterson to escape creditors. Then he borrowed \$1 from the chauffeur, got back to New York, and asked Mr. Slade to "reimburse" him, which he did. Then he sent \$10 to a cook he had borrowed from in Patterson. Then he fled to Rockville Centre, L. I., for a few days.

"In all," said Safford, as he finished his rambling narrative, "I borrowed \$45. I make this statement because I have been mistaken in this case of committing perjury for money. I want it distinctly understood I did not. My price is higher than that."

cross-examined Safford. The witness was asked first to describe the man who registered at the Kensington as O. Osborne.

He described his height and weight, which corresponded with those of James W. Osborne. But when he was asked the man's age the witness firmly answered: "About sixty-five years, and a smoker who about the country of James W. Osborne is in the very early fifties."

Mr. Ward asked questions which brought out other things that worried Safford. In the Broadway Central Hotel in New York he was \$10 short in his accounts. He worked also for the Whitchell & Davis Importing Company in Albany, N. Y.

"My drawing account," he said, "exceeded my commission by \$1,000. He worked for the Keydine Liquor Company, and was short in his accounts there—he didn't know how much, but his bookkeeper had been called on to pay."

"Q. When you were working for a company at Little Falls, did you in draw checks drawn to the firm and keep the cash? A. I did not keep the cash. There were commissions due me."

"Q. And you kept the money for the commissions? A. Yes. Safford explained his \$20 shortage at the Broadway Central Hotel, in this city. He said he was cashier at the bar and loaned that amount in small sums to friends of the proprietor as I took their I. O. U's."

Benjamin Slade, concluded McCullough's direct examination with: "Q. Did you directly or indirectly point out Mr. Osborne to Safford or suggest to him that he was the man? A. When Safford first saw James W. Osborne he said: 'That is the duck. On the way out of court I said: 'Are you sure?' Safford said: 'Yes, I couldn't be sure until I saw that square chin and that thick jaw line. Why, you wouldn't have me lie about it, would you?' And I said, 'No'."

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